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sarsenett=sasnet
 sentinel=centry
 schedule=sedule²⁵
 sheriff=shreeve
 sigh=sithe²⁴
 swoon=sound²⁴
 toilet=twilight
 vault=vaut
 verdict=vardit²⁴
 vouchsafe=voutsafe²⁶
 wrath=rauth²⁶
 yeoman=yemun²⁷

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PUNDELAN.

UNSUPPORTED conjectures are but meagre diet; yet for lack of better I will offer one on this strange word, which occurs in Barbour's *Bruce*, iii, 159, and apparently nowhere else. Bruce has just done a great exploit of arms, and his foe, Macnaughtan, says to the Lord of Lorne,—

"Sekyrlly now may ge se
 Betane the starkest pundelan
 That ewyr geour lyff-tyme ge saw tane."

The meaning is clearly 'champion,' or 'hero.' Skeat says, with reason, that Jamieson's conjecture of *pantaloön*, is not to be approved, and gives as "a mere guess" an imaginary O. Fr. *puin-de-leine*, 'fist of wood.' As guessing is free, I offer the guess that it is a corruption of "paladin."*

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MIDDLE-HIGH-GERMAN READER.

Mittelhochdeutsches Lesebuch mit Grammatik und Wörterbuch von DR. A. BACHMANN, Professor an der Universität zu Zürich. Zweite Auflage. Zürich: Fäsi & Beer, 1898. 8vo, pp. xxxii, 274.

BACHMANN'S Middle-High-German Reader, first issued in 1892, is still little known in this country, and a notice of it may not be out of

²⁴ Cf. Tuite. ²⁵ Tuite: "shedule." ²⁶ So Tuite.
²⁷ Tuite: 'yemun.'

* It is pertinent to compare *Alcanor* from *Amilcar* (MOD. LANG. NOTES ix, p. 241); and *Archipiada* from *Alcibiades* (*The Athenæum*, Dec. 24, 1898).—J. W. B.

place on the occasion of the appearance of a second edition now lying before us. It seems to us the most satisfactory aid to the study of Middle High German that has been produced since the publication of Paul's Grammar. In the selection of extracts it follows in general the plan of Weinhold's Reader, but it provides considerable more reading material, and many of the extracts seem to us particularly well chosen and likely to interest the student.

The first selection in the Reader consists of four hundred and eighty-four stanzas of the *Nibelungenlied*, comprising a number of Lachmann's *Lays* complete. Only the so-called "genuine" stanzas are given, all "interpolations" are omitted. Although Weinhold follows the same plan, it nevertheless seems to us a mistake. Entirely aside from the question whether anybody has yet succeeded in restoring the original lays, in regard to which doubts do not subside as the years roll on, this way of presenting the text makes it impossible for the teacher to give to his students an adequate conception of Lachmann's method of procedure; without at least the text of *A* before him, the student can get no fairly satisfactory idea of the meaning of the *Nibelungen* controversy. Furthermore, it is an undeniable fact that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the *Nibelungenlied* (as distinguished from the lays) was an immensely popular book, as appears from the large number of manuscripts extant: the very "interpolations," therefore, must be regarded as in a sense characteristic of the time and the public for which they were intended. Any conception of the epic poetry of that period based upon the *Lays* to the exclusion of the *Nibelungenlied* must be inadequate. We might as well study Hartmann by reading Chrestien.

If space does not permit the editor in a future edition to give a considerable portion of the *Nibelungenlied* without omissions, we should prefer to see this work altogether omitted from the Reader and the space thus gained devoted to additional extracts from *Iwein*, *Parzival* and *Tristan*, which are now represented to an extent hardly adequate to their importance and to that of their writers. The *Nibelungenlied* is now accessible in so many inexpensive and otherwise suitable editions that it might well be omitted from a Middle-High-German